FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

ate and House Is Notably Large.

SENATE A FLORAL BOWER

Bouquets Showered on Members of the House.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In Both Branches of Congress the Reading of the Document Is Listened to with Close Attention and Is Greeted with Applause in the House .- The Galleries Arc Crowded with Gaily Attired Women and Brilliant Costumes of Fair Spectators Add to the Brightness of the Scene -- Speaker Reed Wields a Gavet Made of Historic Timber -- Seventy-Seven Senators and Three Hundred and One Representatives Respond to the Roll Call.

ashington. Dec. 6.-The attendance he session of the senate today both on the floor and in the galleries was notably large despite the well understood fact that little business beyond the presentation of the president's gres-sage and the proceedings incident thereto would be transacted.

Prior to the convening of the senate the members passed half an hour in exchanging greetings. Mr. Hanna, of Ohio, who has been ill for a week, was given a cordial reception by his Republican colleagues. Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, one of the members of the international monetary commission. was also given a warm greeting. Dr. W., Godfrey Hunter, of Kentucky, the recently appointed minister to Guatemals, was an interested spectator of the proceedings from a seat beside his

friend Senator Deboe. Charles Page Bryan, the new United States minister to China, was a notable figure in the reserved galleries, and in the diplomatic gallery were several members of the Chinese legation and other members of the diplomatic corps.

When the senate convened after the recess, Hon. H. D. S. Money, the new senator from Mississippi, entered the chamber, but the oath of office was not administered Jhim during the session. and the reading of the The rece sage was the important president's

and only fe-

te of the day.

A SCE. E OF BEAUTY.

The chamber was literally a floral bower, the desks of the Republican members being especially burdened with fragrant offerings. When Vice-President Hobart's gavel fell at the stroke of noon, the reserved gatheries were well filled, the handsome costurnes of the ladies adding to the

brightness of the scene. After blind Chaplain Milburn had delivered the invocation, in which he teuchingly referred to the illness of the president's mother, seventy-seven senators responded to the roll call.

The house was formally notified that the senate was in session, and Senators Allison and Gorman (Maryland). were appointed a committee to inform the president that congress was in session and ready to receive any communication from him.

Meanwhile, a resolution from Mr. Cullom (Illinois) was adopted, fixing the time of daily meetings of the senate at noon, and a recess was taken unwebsek.

At 1.20 Senators Allison and Gorman sported that the president would imnædiately communicate with congress. and soon afterwards Mr. Pruden, the tresident's asistant secretary, presented the message. The message was listened to with much interest, and at the conclusion of the reading was ordered to be printed

The death of Senator James Z George, of Mississippl, wa acnounced. The usual resolution of condolence was adopted, and as a further mark of respect the senate arjourned until to-

OPENING DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Speaker Reed Uses a Gavet Made of Historic Wood -- Bills Introduced.

Washington, Dec. 6.-The opening day of the regular session in the house passed without unusual incident of any character. The formalities attending the inauguration of the session were dry, and except as a speciacle hardly repaid the crowds which thronged the public and private galleries. Yet with few exceptions the visitors sat through the whole proceedings, Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority; Mr. Balley, the recognized leader of minority, and Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, enjoyed the distinguished honor of being appointed to wait on the president, whose message was, of course, the event of the day. Its reading was long and tedious, but it was followed with close attention by the members and spectators. There was no demonstration until the read-ing was concluded, when the Republicans joined in a hearty expression of approval. Immediately after the reading of the message the house adjourned out of respect to the memories of Senator George, of Mississippi, and Representative Wright, of Massachus-

etts, who had died during the recess. The floral tributes were no less profuse than in the senate. Among those thus remembered were General Wheater, of Alabama; Mr. Hooker, of New Mr. Dovener, of West Virginia; Mr. McAleer and Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Harmer, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Hender-

Attendance at Both Sen- son, of Iowa, Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, Mr. Dayton, of West Virginia.

Speaker Reed called the house to order with a gavel presented Sheriff Groner, of Knox county, Tenn. It is made of wood which grew beside the og house in which Farragut was born. Rev. Charles Berry, the eminent English devine, delivered th invocation. The roll call showed the presence of 301 members. Mr. Kerr, of Pennsylvania, was among the exmembers present.

THE MESSAGE APPLAUDED. After the message they were closely

followed by Secretary Pruden, and the message was read. At its conclusion the Republicans joined in a sharp round of appause. On motion of Mr. Dingley the message was referred to the committee of the whole and or-dered printed. Mr. Lawrence, Massachusetts, then officially announced the death of his predecessor, the late Representative Wright, and Mr. Allen. Mississippi, the death of Senator George. Out of respect to their memories the house then at 3.05 p m. adjourned until tomorrow,

Among the bills introduced in the house were the following:

by Mr. Evans (Ky), foint resolution pledging the faith and credit of the United States o the payment in gold oin of certain of its outstanding obligations; to the maintenance of the par value in gold of all previously oined silver dollars, and prohibiting unless it shall contain sufficient standard silver to make the dollar when coined intrinsically worth par in gold. By Mr. Evans (Ky.), to modify the

civil service act by having it hereafter apply only to department clerks in Washington and those in public offices throughout the country whose salaries are from \$900 to \$1,800 per annum, efters carriers and railway mail clerks. Mr. Henry (Tex.), bill to define trusts, to punish corporations, firms, etc., connected with them; and to promote free competition in the United

By Bingham (Penna.), to confer jurisdiction on circuit courts in suits at equity for the partition of lands where the United States is a tenant in common, or joint tenant.

By Evans (Ky.), to relieve the president from appointment of third-class postmasters. Adams (Penna.), for equipping the

League Island navy yard as a repairing station. Quigg (N. Y.), to increase the pay of

etter carriers Fenton (O.), granting service pendons to honorably discharged officers and enlisted men in the United States army or navy during the rebellion and to restore the names of certain persons arbitrarily dropped from the pen-

Evans (Ky.), reducing the internal revenue tax on distilled spirits to 75 cents per gallon.

Henderson (Ia.), establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Batholdt, establishing a postal bank

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

A Scheme by Which Money Order Offices May Be Made Savings Institions .- Other Proposed Changes.

Washington, Dec. 6.-The establishment and regulation of a postal savings bank system is provided for in a bill introduced by Representative Lorimer (III.). Under his scheme, money order offices selected by the postmaster general are to be made branch postal savings banks with an office in the department to be called the central bank. Any person may become a depositor under this act, including married women and minors above twelve years. Depositors are limited to a dollar and its multiples and not exceeding 200, and deposits accumulating above \$1,000 will not draw interest Postal savings stamps and cards of the denomination of five and ten cents are to be sold. Interest is to be at the of two per cent, a year, to be added to the principal on June 30 of each year. Pass books are to be forwarded annually for examination,

est-bearing bonds of the United States, or in state bonds and bonds of municipalities and counties under stated restrictions. Deposits will not be Hable to seizure or detention under any legal process. All statutes defining crimes in the postal service are to be applied to the postal savings system, and the act is to take effect within six months of its passage.

Radical changes in the postal system ere called for in a bill introduced today by Mr. Adamson, of Georgia. He proposes making every postoffice a money order office; keeping every railway postoffice open at all times for reeption of mails, and that a new postoffice shall be established at any point on a public road outside the limit of an incorporated community whenever applied for by twenty-five citizens. vesting discretion in the postoffice dupartment if the proposed office is within two miles of an existing office. For the appointment of postmasters, the

senators of the state, except where divided, when the appointment is left to the representatives of the district.

Large tiotet Burned. Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 5.—The Kenmore hotel, at Hehaffey, hurned to the ground this morning. The hotel was one of the largest and finest in the county, containing sixty rooms. The loss amounts to \$20,000, partly covered by insurance. The heaviest loser is the owner, Miles Wrigley, but the lessee and landlord, Joh romer, loses his furniture and fixtures.

Killed by Moonshiners. Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 6.-Albert Glies prominent farmer living in the west end f Van Buren county, was assessinated while passing along the public road last Friday. He was fired upon from ambush and a dozen bullets from rifles penetratd his body. The murder is believed to have been the work of moonshiners.

Radini Wonts to Reflect. Rome, Dec. 6.—King Humbert has en-trusted to the Marquis di Rudini the lack of constructing a new cabinet and the marquis asks time to reflect. MRS. M'KINLEY IMPROVES.

She Regains Consciousness and Partakes of Nourishment.

Canton, O., Dec. 6 .- There was an agreeable surprise to the children and friends gathered about the bedside of Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley this af-ternoon. She regained consciousness sufficiently to recognize not only her children, but to extend greeting to them, to her aged sister, Mrs. Osborne Charles Miller, and to others who were near. Nourishment was given her about noon. It was soon after that she manifested signs of returning consciousness. The first nourishment received for several days had a good effect, and she at once rallied. There is again stronger hope that she may sur- FAVORS SPANISH REFORM vive until the president reaches her bedside tomorrow morning, and perhaps to recognize him. It is not thought, however, that she will ever regain complete consciousness.

When the attending physician left Mrs. McKinley this evening it was with a feeling that she would survive the night and possibly longer. She had taken no nourishment since early in the afternoon, and was not in quite as good condition as when she seemed to recognize those about her. But she sustained little loss of strength during the day, and was reposing in a quiet and seemingly natural condition,

At 10.20 tonight Mrs. McKinley was exceedingly low, She had fust experienced a sinking spell, during which life seemed to be almost extinct. There were moments when she did not seem to breathe. Her pulse is weak and uncertain, more so than at any other time and her breathing is difficult. The latest advice received from the president is that he will come in by regular the further coinage of any silver dollar | train, which will reach here at 10.26 a. m. A special may possibly be run from

EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON THE MESSAGE

The London Journals Are Not Satisfied and Predict That Spain Will Also Be Displeased with the Tone of President McKinley's Advice.

London, Dec. 7.-The Daily Telegraph, commenting editorially President McKinley's message this

morning, says: "It used to be America's proud boast that she had no foreign policy. Judging from President McKialey's message, the new world is no more free from the burdens of diplomatic negotiations than the old

"In a document of pretentuous length, mostly intended for Stanish consumption, President McKinley has devised a specious pretext for gaining time. It contains passages that will certainly wound Spain's national susceptibilities. The whole tone, though meant to be conciliatory, savors too much of the magistrate availing himself of the offender's act to be very acceptable at Madrid. Spain may not be so thick skinned as we are to these elicate usages of America's diplomatic

"Moreover, there are serious dangers of revolution in Spain, and the Indis creet adjectives President McKinley applies to General Weyler's policy will not lessen the latter's popularity. Much depends upon the attitude of congress If, as our correspondent thinks, the ingoes acquiesce in the decision of the executive and give the Spaniards a chance, all may yet be well, but recent experience does not make us over san-

The Daily Mail says it is "very satisfactory that President McKinley comes out so strong against the jingoes,

The Daily Chronicle describes the message as "weak and colorless compared with the vigorous handling of public questions to which Mr. Cleveland accustomed us." It says: "The explanation of this is simple. Mr. Cleveland was in front of congress; Mr. Me-Kinley in behind it. The president's comments on the currency issue are positively childlike in their simplicity. It is safe to prophecy that his treatment of the Cuba question will be received with a storm. The annexation of Cuba would be a deplorable mistake; but the reason for refraining from that course are not the milk and water ones Mr. McKinley advances.

The Morning Post, after paying a tribute to the president's "fine sense of duty, in the face of domestic trouble, The secretary of the treasury under in sending the message at the appointthis bill is required to invest in inter- | ed hour ," says: "The message advances a scheme of legislative effort less short sighted and less calculated to set class against class then the misguided policy of the last session. the Cuban question, the president is vague and diffuse, but studiously cor-Cuban matters, however, are unimportant as compared with the grave issues of domestic affairs. The big battle of the session will be fought on the ground of home politics and finance. The editorial specially praises President McKinley's treatment of the currency question.

The Times says: "Its tone of patronizing tolerance will make the message not wholly agreeable to Spain, Probably the president calculates that if can satisfy the Jingoes for a time with elequent denunciations and warnings, he will find it easier to pursue a

"Regarding his currency proposals it seems too probable that Mr. McKinley still clings to the notion that somebill requires recommendation of both | thing may be done for silver. So long as he follows that will o' the wisp he can hardly be expected to attempt any thorough going reform of the cur-

PRESIDENT RETURNS TO CANTON.

Mr. McKinley's Party in a Pullman

Attached to the Western Express. Washington, Dec. 6 .- President Me-Kinley left Washington at 7.30 tonight to return to the bedside of his mother at Canton. With him were Mrs. McKinley, Miss Mabel McKinley, Miss Barber, A. J. Duncan, two maids and the steward of the White House. The party occupied the special Pullman, Newport, which was attached to the

rear of the regular Western express. According to schedule the train is due in Canton at 10 tomorrow morning, but upon the receipt of unfavorable news from Canton it may be rushed through on special time from any point beyond Baltimore

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Currency and Cuba Are Chief Among the Topics.

The Country Should Be Given a Fair Trial.

The Present Costly System of Indefinite Gold Redemption of Greenbacks a Menace .- Plan of Reissue Laws Not Complete. - Suspension of

Washington, Dec. 6.—President Mc-Kinley sent his annual message to Congress today. It is as follows:

T GIVES me pleasure to extend greeting to the Fifty-fifth congress as-sombled in regular session at the seat of government, with many of whose senators and representatives I have been associated in the executive citous conditions, justifying sincere congratulation, and calling for our grateful acknowledgment to beneficent Providence, which has so signally blessed and pres-pered as a ration. Peace and good will, with the nations of the earth con-

tinue unbroken,
A matter of satisfaction is the growing feeling of fraternal regard and uniform courtesy of all our country, the incom-pleteness is too long delayed for the realzation of the highest blessings of the Union. The spirit of patriotism is univera) and is ever becoming in fervor. The onblic questions which now most engross as are lifted far shove either partisanship, prejudice or former sectional differ-ences. They affect every part of our common country allke and permit of no division on ancient lines. Questions of foreign policy, of revenue, the soundness of the currency, the inviolability of na-tional obligations, the improvement of public service appeal to the individual

The Currency Question.

SP ARIFF legislation having been setfor consideration is that of the correcty. The work of putting our finances upon a sound basis, difficult as it may seem, will appear easier when we recall the financial operations of the government since 1866. On the 36th day of one of that year we had outstanding emand liabilities in the sum of \$723,868.-447.41. On the first of January, 1879, those liabilities had been reduced to \$443.889. 25.88. Of our interest-bearing obligations, the figures are even more striking. On July 1, 1896, the principal of the interest debt of the government was \$2,332,331,238, On the first day of July, 4831, this sum had been reduced to \$385,037,100, or an aggregate reduction of \$1,747,291,108. The interest-bearing debt of the United States on the first day of December, 1897, was 8817,543,629. The government money now outstanding (Dec. D. consists of \$146,681,-46 of United States notes, \$107,792,280 of treasury notes issued by authority of law

of 1890, \$381,983,584 of silver certificates,
\$331,283,361 of standard silver dollars.
With the great Tesources of the government, and with the Fonorable example of the past before us, we ought not to hesitate to enter upon a currency revision which will make our obligations less oneros to the government and relieve our financial laws from ambiguity and doubt. The brief review of what was accomprished from the close of the war to 190, nakes inversonable and groundless any distrust either of our financial ability for curdness; while the situation from 1893 1897 must admontsh congress to the immediate necessity of so legislating as prevailing impossible

Many Plaus Proposed.

There are many plans proposed as a remedy for the cvil. Before we can find the true remedy we must face real difneulty. It is that our currency of every kind is good, for every dollar of it is ood, good because the government's edge is out to keep it so and that please will not be broken. However, the guarsuitee of our purpose to keep the pledge will be best shown by advancing towards its fulfilment. The evil of the present government of maintaining the parity of our different forms of money, that is, seeping all of them at par with gold. surely cannot be longer heedless of ven under fairly prosperous conditions. while the past four years have demonstrated that it is not only an expensive charge upon the government, but a danrous menace to the national credit. It is manifest that we must devise some plan to protect the government against hand besies for repeated recomptions. We must either curtail the opportunity for speculation made easy by the multi-plied redemptions of our demand obligations, or increase the gold reserve for their redemption. We have \$800,000,000 of currency which the government, by solmn enactment, has undertaken to keep it par with gold. Nobody is obliged to redeem in gold but the government. The banks are not required to redeem in gold. The government is obliged to keep equal with gold all its outstanding currency and coin obligations, while its recepts are not required to be raid in gold. They are paid in every kind of money but gold, and the only means by which the govern-ment can with certainty get gold is by serrowing. It can get it in no other way when it must needs it. The government without any fixed gold revenue is pledged maintain gold redemption which it has eadily and faithfully done, and which, inder the authority new given, it will

The law which requires the government, having redeemed its United States notes, to pay them out again as current funds emands a constant replealshment of the

gold reserve. It is especially so in times of business panic and when the revenue are insufficient to meet the expenses of the government. At such times the government has no other way to supply its deficit and maintain redemption, but through the increase of its bonded debt. during the administration of my prehalf per cent, bonds were issued and sold, and the proceeds used to pay the expenses of the government in excess of the reve nues and sustain the gold reserve. While it is true that the greater part of the proceeds of these bonds were used to supply deficient revenues, a considerable portion was required to maintain the gold

Regarding the Gold Peserve.

With our revenues equal to our ex-penses, there would be no deficit requiring the issuance of bonds. But if the gold reserve falls below \$100,000,000, now will it be replenished under existing law? The serious question then is, shall we constinue the policy that has been pursued in the past, that is, when the gold reserve reaches the point of danger, issue more bonds and supply the needed gold, or shall we provide other means to prevent these recurring drains upon the gold reserve? If no further legislation is had and the policy of selling bonds is to be con-tinued, then congress should give the secretary of the treasury authority to seil bends at long or short periods, bearing a less rate of interest than is now au-

thorized by law,
I carnestly recommend as soon as the Only for Gold Recommended receipts of government are quite sufficient to pay all the expenses of the government that when any of the United The Test of the Present Revenue States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart and only Aggression as to Cuba Expedient, paid out in exchange for gold. It is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United Postponement for a Fair Trial of States notes prefers the gold and gets it the Sugasta Administration Rea- from the government he should not receive back from the government a United sonable -- Its Innovations Honestly States note without paying gold in return for it. The reason for this is made turn for it. The reason for this is made turn for it. all the more pertinent when the govern ment issues an interest-bearing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United tates notes-a con-interest bearing debt Surely it should not pay them out again except on demand and for gold. If they are put out in any other way they may return again to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them-an interest bearing debt to redeem a non-interest bearing debt.

In my view it is of the utmost importance that the government should be relieved from the burden of providing all the gold required for exchanges and export. This responsibility is alone borne by the government without any of the isual and necessary banking powers to help itself. The banks do not feel the strain of gold redemption. The whole train rests upon the government, and he issue of gold reserve in the treasury has come to be, with or without reason, signal of danger or of security. This ought to be stopped,

Danger Still Exists.

If we are to have any era of prosperity the country with sufficient receipts for expenses of the government we may feel no immediate embarrassment from our present currency; but the danger still exists and will be ever present, menacing us so long as the existing system con-tinues, and hesides, it is in times of ade-quate revenues and business tranquility hat the government should prepare for the worst. We cannot avoid without serious consequences the wise consideration and prompt solution of this question. conscience of every clitzen to whatever
party he belongs or in whatever the seclived a plan in great detail for the purus from further embarrassment on that account. To this I invite your careful con-

removing the threatened recurrence of a depleted gold reserve and save ARIFF legislation having been set-tled by the extra session of con-gress, the question next pressing for consideration is that pressing notes to the face value of the issue and that the tax on circulating notes secured by deposit of such bonds be reduced to one-half of one per cent, per annum. I also join him in recommending that authority be given for the esimum capital stock of \$25,000. This will enable the smaller villages and agricultural regions of the country to be supplied with currency to meet their needs. recommend that the issue of national bank notes be restricted to the denomination of ten dollars and upwards this suggestion I have berein made hall have the approval of congress, ther would recommend that national banks required to redeem their notes in gold. + + +

Our Duty to Spain and Cuba.

THE most important problem with which this government is now called upon to deal pertaining to its foreign relations concerns its duty toward Spain and the Cu-an insurrection. Problems and conditions more or less in common with those now nore or less in common with those now visiting have confronted this government it various times in the past. The story of Cuba for many years has been one of unrest, growing discontent; an effort eward a larger enjoyment of liberty and alf-control; of organized resistance to the mother country; of depression and distress and warfare, and of ineffectual settlement to be followed by renewed reolt. For no enduring period since the afranchisement of the continental posessions of Spain in the Western Conpolicy of Sprin towards Cuba, not caused

oncern to the United States The prospect from time to time of the weakness of Spain's hold upon the island. and the present victssitudes and embar assment of the home government, might end to the transfer of Cuba to a contmental power, called forth, between 182 and 180, various emphatic declarations of the policy of the United States to permit no disturbance of Cuba's conne on with Spain unless in the direction independence or acquisition by through purchase; nor has there been any lange of this declared policy since upor

the part of the government. The revolution which began in 1868 Losted for ten years despite the strepuou efforts of the successive peninsular gov eraments to suppress it. Then as now, the government of the United States tractified its grave concern and offere I its aid to put an end to bloodshed in "uba. The overtures made by General Arant were refused and the war dragged on, en-tailing great loss of life and transure. increased injury to American interesbesides throwing enhanced burdens of neutrality upon this government. In 1878 seace was brought about by the tru tween the Spanish commander, Marrinez De Campos, and the insurgent leaders.
The present insurrection broke out in Pehruary, 1885. It is not my purpose t this time to recall its remarkable enormous forces musse grainst the gainst it by Spain. The revolt and the forts to subdue it carried destruction o every quarter of the island. developing wide proportions and defying the ferts of Spain for its suppression. The garded no less so by the Spaniards that

Cause for Apprehension.

The existing conditions cannot but fit his government and the American perple with the gravest apprehension. There is no desire on the part of our people to profit by the misfertunes of Spain. We have only the desire to see the Cu-

(Continued on Page 5.)

TRAPPED BY A BOGUS BABY.

Southern Mulnito Lives in Clover in Gotham.

New York, Dec. 6.-A handsome swarthy-complexioned young woman alling herself Florence Mentez, appeared in the Tenderloin district a year ago. She claimed to have escaped from a convent, near Charleston, S. C. and said that she was going on the stage if she could find a backer. She advertised and found a protector, who installed her in a handsome uptowi flat and gave her a colored servant He was always referred to as "Mr Dunham.

Down in Charleston all this time the collec are wondering what has become of Flossic Kerr, a mulatto, who was the leader of the shady side of life on the Charleston Raiifo. They would not have ognized Florsie in the stylish Miss Montez, who, claiming to be of Spanish birth, was the focus of opera glasses at the New York theatres and the observed of observers at Delmonico

Three months ago she induced her protector to send her to Charleston. She was about to become a mother, she said, and wanted to be under the care of her old colored "mammy." ceived remittances regularly, and sent a friend to New York, who purchased \$20 and took back to her a two weeks-old buby. The Charleston po-lice got wind of the conspirace and have arrested Plossic and the woman who purchased the baby for her.

The Charleston physician who gar bogus certificate of birth will be arrested shortly. The New York police are looking for "Mr. Dunham," and expect to find him in a day or two.

FIFTEEN RIDERS LEAVE THE RACE

Scenes of the Six-Day Bicycle Contest at Madison Square -- The Score of the Riders.

New York, Dec. 6.-Forty men started in the six-day bicycle race at 12.15 o'clock this morning, but at 9.15 o'clock tonight only twenty-six men were riding. Fifteen riders had dropped out of the race, owing to the illness, accident or inability to keep up the pace.

Waller was in great form tonight and did not look like a quitter. At 9.15. clock five of the riders had passed the 400 mile mark, Waller leading by 425 miles and 7 laps. Miller was second, nine miles behind the lead. Stechane had traveled 411 miles, 2 laps. Hale, who had left the track several times on account of a lame knee and headache, had made 350 miles and there were thirteen other men who had passed the 200-mile mark.

tonight was not good, but their friends claim that they are saving themselves and that ther will take a prominent part at least in the contest before it s ended, Colden amused the crowd for a few moments tonight by making a mourt and passing Waller. But the set for himself, and he was soon passed for his Hlegal incarceration, which was by Rice, Waller and Hicks, The feature of the race up to the present time is the form exhibited by Waller. All Haiti will accept our legitimate and today and tonight this man's riding was superb and called for the continual admiration of the spectators, Waller had set himself to a task before starting in the contest, and he cared not whether his speed upset the plans when asked today concerning the and calculations of other competitors. That task was to cover 500 miles in the first twenty-four hours, and the plucky asked in the case of Lueders, said that rider failed only by a narrow margin. As he rode he bowled down records, as well as increased his lead over opponents. At the twenty-second hour he was 50 miles and 5 laps ahead of Hale's record. Waller's riding is of a character that makes many doubt his ability to stick it out. He rides with his body thrown over the handle bars in scorching position, and It is believed

that his stomach will be affected. Stephane took the second place at he twenty second hour tonight, have ing passed G. Revierre and Miller. He miles behind Waller and 10 miles ahead of Miller at 10.15 o'clock. To accomplish this he did seme tall spurting and received the cheers of the crowd that had increased during the night until it was estimated that neary 10,000 persons were in the garden. Hale dropped out of the race again temperarily at 10.30. His condition

was pitiable. Waller had been off the track only 42 minutes in 24 hours. He was 54 miles and 7 laps shead of Hale's record d 11 o'clock, the twenty-third hour. Hale's record for twenty-three hours has been passed by Waller, Millier, G. Revierre, Schinneer, Stephane

Pierce, Moore and Rice, The score of the leaders at 1 o'clock

130		
Waller	187 miles, 5 lar	nie.
Stepholic	672 miles, 2 far	194
Reviers	460 miles, 7 lar	18
Schlinger	465 miles, 2 la;	18
Miller	467 miles, Z inj	
MOSTO	451 miles, 5 lui	
THE COLUMN	tto miles. 5 lar	
files	117 miles, 8 lat	110
Reading		
Girdden		
Ellet	12 miles, b im	No

Killed by Kerosene.

Pa., Dec. 6, Jacob Bobinson Sandy Lake, Mercer county, was perion of a kerosene can which daced too hear the fire. The flesh was

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Weather Indications Today:

Fair: Southerly Winds

General-Pifty-Sixth Congress. The President's Message. Two Critisers to Enforce Germany's Demands on Halti. State-Dynamite Flords at Work In

i Local-Van Hern Case in Jury's Abbate Wants to Plead Guilty to Sec. burned. ond Degree Murder,

Editorial. Comment of the Press.

Woman Badly Burned.

5 The President's Message (Concluded). 6 Local-Pave Assessment Question in

Local-Boy Burglars Admitted to Bail. Bank's Electric Burglar Alaem Loopl-West Side and Suburban.

9 Lackswanna County Hapenings, Neighboring County News.

EXCITEMENT AT HAITI

An Ultimatum Is Presented by Two German Cruisers.

TIME FOR CONSIDERATION

Eight Hours.

Demands of Germany Regarding an Indemnity to Herr Lucders May Cause War .- The German Inhabitants of Port-au-Prince Seek Refuge on the Steamers .. Von Bulow's Warlike Talk in the Reichstag.

Port-au-Prince, Haitl, Dec. 6.-The trouble between Germany and Haiti, as a result of the arrest and imprisonment of Herr Lueders an alleged German subject, reached a crisis to-day, Two German cruisers entered this port during the morning and an ultimatum from the German government was delivered to the Haytian government, giving the latter eight hours in which to grant the demands of Germany for an indomnity to Herr Lueders. The members of the diplomatic corps here believe the government of the republic has decided to accept the conditions of Germany.

In anticipation of trouble, the citizens of German nationality sought refuge yesterday on board two steamers which were at this port and the French steamer Ville de Marseille has been requisitioned by the French minister in order to serve as a place of refuge for French citizens. The Ville de Marseille has arrived here direct from Porto Rico. The population of this place is in

state of great excitement, but the Haitian government has strong forces of troops at its disposal and is resolved to maintain order. The wheel work of Hale and Rending | HAVE THE WILL AND POWER. Berlin, Dec. 6.-Baron von Bulow,

the minister for foreign affairs, refer-

ring to Haiti, said in the Reichstur today: "We are not satisfied with the more release of Herr Lueders, and have deveteran could not keep up the pace he manded satisfaction and compensation contrary to Haltian and International laws. We hope the government of moderate demands, as in addition to

the justice of our claim we have the will and power to enforce it. Washington, Dec. 6.-Mr. Leger, the minister of Haiti to the United States. Frankfort Zeitung statement that Halti had agreed to pay the indemnity he had received no advice of any change in the position taken by his government, namely, that it stood ready to pay cheerfully any proper indemnity provided it had the opportunity to demonstrate whether this

indemnity was properly collectable. The minister said that he had received no advice form Haiti since last Friday, when the reported upproach of two German naval cades schoolships caused rumors that they were men of war coming to blockade the Island. It was predicted then by the minister that great excitement would follow the approach of the German vessel, but he has no reason to fear that the stability of the government is endangered.

HAITI WILL ACCEPT.

6 p. m .- The population of the city late this afternoon, when this cablegram is sent, appears calm, and the present indications seem to confirm the supposition, cabled earlier today, that the government will accept the conditions imposed by Germany so far as money indemnity is concerned, and that it is also probable that, yielding to superior force, and In order to avoid internal troubles, the government will accept the other conditions,

The exact nature of Germany's demands on Hall is yet somewhat doubt, but it is understood that the German government asks:

First-An indemnity of \$20,000 (Americans) for Herr Luciers. Second-The primise that Heir Linders may return to Hatti and there sojoura without danger of any kind.
Third-A letter to the German govern-

nent in which Haiti will express apol for the proceedings toward the German government in the whole transaction.

Fourth—That the president of thirl shall graciously receive the tlerment charge d'affaires at Perrant-Prince. It is this fourth demand to which

the most strious exception has been taken by the Haitian government, as affecting Huiti's honor and involving a deep humiliation, for it was Count. Schwerin, the German charge d'affaire at Port-au-Prince, who went before President Simon Sem and rudely submitted the demand for indomnity and apology.

Died White Playing Santa Claus.

Tremon, N. J., Dec. 5.—Josephine Wardes, a cousin of Colonel A. R. Kimer,

died tonight from burns sustained while

playing Santa Claus. Miss Wardes ou-veloped herself in a clouk stuffed with

efforts of her friends, she was fatally

The Berald's Weather Forecast. New York, Dec. 7.—In the middle states nd New England, teday, partly cloudy to doudy weather and fresh to brisk easterly and southerly winds will prevail, with slightly tower temperature followed by snow (mostly light or mederate) in the orthern district and as far south as the Delaware valley. On Wednesday, in both

of these sections, partly cloudy to fair weather will prevail, preceded by snow in New England, with slight temperature changes and fresh to brisk southerly to westerly winds.